THE LATEST ELOPEMENT.

Pauline, Fifth Daughter of Chief-Justice Fuller, Becomes Mrs. J. Matt Aubrey, Jr., Without the Formality of Parental Consent-The Couple Married at Milwaukee and are Now Ready to be Forgiven and Blessed.

CHICAGO, March 20 .- A News special from Milwaukee, Wis., says: Miss Pauline Fuller, fifth daughter of Chief-Juctice Fuller, was married here last night at the Kirby House by a justice of the peace. The groom was J.Matt Aubrey, Jr., of Chicago, and it was a runaway match. The couple arrived in the city on the 6.3) St. Paul train, and were driven to the Kirby House. There was no difficulty in securing the services of a justice, and shortly after nine o'clock, the ceremony was performed. Mrs. Aubrey, nee Pauline Fuller, is nineteen years of age, highly educated, and remarkably handsome. J. Matt Aubrey, Jr., is twenty-three years of age. is the son of the general western agent of the Merchants Dispatch Fast Freight line, J. M. Aubrey, Sr., and has been a resident of Chicago since 1866. As near as can be learned the acquaintance of the bride and groom began about three years ago, when Justice Fuller resided on Lake avenue, a short distance from the home of young Aubrey. The young couple met often and their acquaintance soon ripened into love. This became apparent to the Fullers shortly before they moved to Washington, and they strongly opposed it. Since about Jrnuary 1st Miss Fuller has been in Chicago visiting friends, and it seems the young people had no great difficulty in arranging and carrying out

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller Seen.

Washington, March 20 .- Chief-Justice Fuller was found by a representative of the United Press in the robing room of the Supreme Court shortly before noon to-day. He had just donned his robe preparatory to entering upon the judicial duties of the day. He seemed surprised and shocked when the United Press dispatch was shown to him, announcing the elopement and marriage, at Milwaukee, of his daughter to Mr. J. Matt Aubrey, Jr., of Chicago. He said that he had heard nothing of the matter before. He read the first part of the story, and then thanking his informant for the information he retired to the inner room.

In response to a question put to him as he was vanishing through the doorway, he said that he had no statement to make Mrs. Fuller, who was seen later, made a brief statement. She said that she was at a loss to understand her daughter's conduct. There was no necessity for an elopement. If she had said she wanted to marry, there would have been no opposition. She and her husband would be welcome at her father's home.

FOR THE GREAT EVENT.

Arrangements for the Washington Centennial at New York Progressing Saticfactorily-The Invitations to the Centennial Quadrille.

ments for the various features of the Washington centennial are progressing satisfactorily under the care and control of the different sub-committees, and the chairmen are growing more energetic. with a livelier appreciation of the way the time is passing, and that we are within une in the above extract; the person not add any thing to the wealth of six weeks or the celebration. The military parade on April 30, and the industrial parade of May 1, are in charge of the committee on army, with Colonel S. V. R. Cruger as chairman and the Fifth Avenue Hotel as headquarters, and the programme already outlined shows that demonstration will be a success, if size, brilliancy and color can secure it. It is stated by those who know, that nearly all the venerable ladies who were invited to dance in the opening quadrille at the ball have signified their intention of accepting the invitation. There will be two or three vacancies, however, and these will be made good by ladies selected as before because of revolutionary ancestry. The ladies who will be asked to substitute for those mnable to dance will not hesitate, it is thought, to come forward, as the committee was bound to ask the older ladies first. And it is the ladies who actually clance whose names will be preserved in the history of the affair.

& An interesting point which has just come out is that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is eligible to a place in the quadrille by reason of her distinguished ancestry, and it has been suggested that she may accept one of the probable vacancies and stand up with Mrs. Astor and Mrs. William Waldorf Astor. The newspapers told the beginning of a story some weeks ago to the effect that Mrs. Vanderbilt had reason to believe that she was descended from General Francis Marion, of the revolution, and acting on this belief, she sent word to Charleston, S. C., through Ward McAllister, that she would pay for the restoration of General Marion's grave, which had fallen into a neglected condi-

Alleged Barn-Burners in Limbo. BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.-The Sun's special from York, Pa., says: Five persons were arrested yesterday, charged with burning barns in the southern part of this county during the last few months. Their names are Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver, aged twenty-seven years; Mrs. Aurelia Miller, aged thirty-seven years; Miss Cora Reible, aged fifteen years, and Howard and Jas. Stump, sons of Wesley A. Stump, aged ten and eight years. All the accused except the boys were brought to York last evening and lodged in jail. The mother of the boys was seized with spasms when the constables were about to take them from her, and they were left with her, the father promising to bring them

to York to-day. Disappeared in the Cellar. Louisville, Ky., March 21.-Yesterday afternoon the pavement in front of the burned Mammoth building gave way and dropped to the floor of the celler, a distance of seven feet, carrying with it about twentylmen. Max Braun's right leg was crushed from the foot to the thigh, his right arm broken in several places, and his scull fractured. He will die. Wm. Smith, of New York, aged twenty-three years, was seriously hurt about the head, though his injuries are not necessarily fatal. The remainder escaped with slight

Wedded in Style. SARATOGA, N. Y., March 21.-The society event of the season was the marriage last night of Miss Annie Gardiner Lathrop to Mr. Walter Hendrick Hanson. The ceremony was performed at eight o'clock, in First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Perry S. Allen, assisted by Rev. W. W. Giles, of New York, in the presence of two thousand invited guests, and was followed by a reception at Annandale, the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Daniel S. Lathrop. The bride is a niece of Senator Henry B. Hanson, a wealthy contractor, The floral decorations were magnificent. The bridal tour will consist of a trip

The West Virginia Muddle. BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.-The Sun's Charleston (W. Va.) special says: It is learned from the best Republican sources that the Republican members of the Legislature will not obey Governor Wilson's call for the assembling of that body in extraordinary session to settle the gubernatorial contest, because, as they allege, they do not recognize Wilson as Governor. But the minority of the State Senate-twelve Democrats-will be on hand, and they will, it is said, be armed with ample power to send the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate to the remotest parts of the State to bring in by forcethe recalcitrants.

BLAINE'S BAD RECORD.

His Appointment to a High Office an Im-After Mr. James G. Blaine had been so sun-struck as to stop the investigation of his methods of securing money while Speaker of the House of Repre- ing: sentatives, he retired to Augusta, and when an attempt was made to resume the investigation, his physician, Dr. H. H. Hill, telegraphed: "What he needs is absolute rest."

To that opinion we hold now. With rest-and repentance.

disputable evidence of the venality of not prosperous times in any sense. a man trusted in many high trusts and false to them all. Though we can It destroys the very foundation of prosnot review the record in a single arti- perity. It disturbs all industry. It cle, it is our duty when he is given the interrupts commerce. It diverts men helm of a National administration by and money and energy from producthe party of which he is representa- tive to unproductive employments. tive to revert briefly in protest to War is a costly privilege, or pleasure, some of the more salient points of his or duty, as occasions arise. There are career. Initially we extract the fol- times when only war will settle a dislowing from the New York Tribune, pute, and then war must come, cost in which it appeared editorially on what it may. September 28, 1872:

If Speaker Blaine thinks he has effectually "squeiched" the Credit Mobilier scandal by his pompous denial he may find new exercise for his peculiar talents in that direction in the story which we print to-day. In the course of railway litigation, proofs of Mr. Blaine's operations in railway stocks have come out and are now in possession of lawyers in this city. We publish as much of this business as Mr. Blaine will find time to attend to at once. By these documents the Speaker is proved to have received 32,500 of assessable stock or the Union Pacific railway, E. D., and 2,000 unassessable shares of the same. Why was the Speaker of the House dabbling in this business? Why receiving stock! The entries show that it was assigned to him, among others, to secure the ratification of the Delaware and Pottawatomie treaties and the passage of a bill in Congress. Mr. Blaine's record in regard to railway matters grows darker as it is examined. He has never yet given any explanation of his conduct in reddling stock in the Fort Smith & Little Rock railroad among his neighbors in Maine. He has now an oppor tunity to rise to an explanation of his extensive operations in Union Pac fic, E. D., stock. It may be nobody's business how he has become millionaire on a Congressman's pay: but it is the business of his constituents and of the country to know how the Speaker of the House of R presentu-

tives came into this rich railway speculation. Why Mr. Blaine was receiving "32,-500 of assessable stock of the Union Pacific railway, E. D., and 2,000 unassessable shares of the same" appeared later on in evidence in similar connections, leaving no one room to doubt that add to the prosperity of the that he became "a millionaire on a people; for raw materials to employ New York, March 21.-The arrange- | Congressman's pay" by selling him- our mill hands, etc., etc. That is right

trust, perjuring himself. called to the highest office in his gift war and force us to do without other is the person referred to by the Trib- things. These guns and ships would who used his public trust for black- America by destroying the property of mail; who as Speaker of the House of Germany. When America has to go Representatives torced the Union Pa- to war, she will prosecute it with cific and other railroads interested in Sherman's idea that "war is hell;" so pending legislation to bribe him by it is. Admiral Porter's idea, that war buying from him at high prices the al- is prosperity, is a delusion, fit only most valueless securities of the Little for consideration by the Ways and Rock and Fort Smith.

It is as a detected thief and as a convicted liar that Mr. Blaine is called to the premiership of the Harrison Administration and of the Republican party. The following is from the testimony of Mr. James Mulligan, confidential secretary of Mr. Blaine's friend, Mr. Warren Fisher, Jr.:

Mr. Blaine said if I should publish them they would ruin him for life, * * * and wanted to know if I would surrender them. I told him no, and that I would not give them to the committee unless it would turn out it was necessary. After my examination here vesterday Mr. Blaine came up to the hotel, and there had myself. He wanted to see the letters I had. I declined to let him see them. He prayed and almost went on his knees-I would say on his affairs."-Buffalo Courier. knees-and implored me to think of his six children and his wife, and that if the committee should get hold of this communication it would sink him immediately and ruin him forever. * * * I retired to my room and he followed me up, and went over the same history about his family and children, and implored me to give them up to him, and even contemplated

On April 16, 1872, Fisher wrote

Blaine: I have placed you in positions where you have received large sums of money without a dollar of expense to you, and you ought not to connected with the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it. You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for Artemus. -Atlanta Constitution. the building of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad. Out of their subscriptions you obtained a large amount both of bonds and money and know the amounts. Owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price.

MY DEAR FISHER-I answered yours very hast:ly last evening as you said you wished an immediate reply. * * * The demand you make on me now is one I am entirely unable to comply with. I can not do it. It is not in my very kind regards to Mrs. Fisher, I am yours

To this Blaine replied on April 18,

pitiable spectacle than of this Plumed Knight of the Highway, when, after | Times. consorting with sharpers and co-operating with them in their plans of amateur photographer, has several man should take the place just vacated ess. One of them shows him throw-

Louis Republic. Wanamaker's Philanthropy.

Wanamaker is a patriotic protector of American labor, and as a liberal scribing the foreign cloak manufactory in which our new Postmaster-General Leland Stanfard, and the groom a son of has for years past employed about one cloaks that sell for \$20 in Philadelphia, and between him and the girls there are contractors who "sweat" the wages down so low that the girls can not eke out even the most miserable existence without assistance from their families, or from what they call a "bridegroom." This is the kind of protection to labor which many American millionaires are practicing when they preach

PROSPERITY AND WAR. The Unsound Doctrine Preached by

Bombastic Naval Officer. Admiral Porter, of the American navy, is thirsting for blood. He is quoted by the Washington Star as say-

"We are always prosperous in war." If this is true, of course, the more war the more prosperity, and the old Admiral is right in his demand for a war with Germany about Samoa.

War means death and destruction: if no malice toward Mr. Blaine, we must not of our own men and property, at tell the truth about him as long as he least of the men and property of Gerinsists on taking public office for many. We do not see how any nation which he is unfit. He needs absolute ever can prosper by destroying men and property. Germany conquered Mr. Blaine's record is too long for France, but she had to pay dearly for review here. It fills many pages that it. The North conquered the South, shame the American people with in- but certainly from 1860 to 1879 were

War is destruction, not prosperity.

Admiral Porter seems to have imbibed the theory of the protectionists that the fewer goods we have the better off we are. Wealth consists not in scarcity, but in abundance. Searcity tacked all over side and toe. advances prices, yet it is a sign not of prosperity, but of poverty. If half the wool in the world were destroyed tomorrow, the price might advance to twice what it is to-day, but the world would be poorer, not richer.

To show just how war would operate to interfere with, if not destroy our prosperity, we may quote from the interview with Admiral Porter:

"As the country knows, I have been urging in letters and reports the importance of build ing up a powerful navy. We have the wealth and resources to lead the world in a navy. But, taking matters as they are, the Government should go to England and France, both countries being ahead of Germany in modern naval vessels and guns, and buy all the rifled guns we can find and bring them here. We will very soon make use of them. Here is a list of the entire strength of the German navy. It is more than we have, but we have the money and could easily spend \$250,000,000 in ships and appliances of war.

That \$250,000,000 represents fully one year's export of cotton. We now export it for the comforts and conveniences of life; for those things self-taking bribes, betraying his and proper. But Admiral Porter's scheme of prosperity would force us The Blaine whom Harrison has to exchange it for guns and ships of Means Committee of the next Republican Congress. It is contrary to human reason and to universal experience, but it accords entirely with the theory of political economy upon which the Republican party is acting. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

-The Buffalo Courier is responsible for the following: "In religion Wanamaker is a Presbyterian, but in politics he is a Quayker.'

-Blaine to Harrison: "I accept a conference with Mr. Adkins, Mr. Fisher and this trust, with the understanding, you know, that trusts are largely private

-"Whenever there exists struggle for freer government and for abroad, for so low are the heels and man's enfranchisement there will be found the aid and sympathy of the people of the United States."-Grover Cleveland to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

---When Abraham Lincoln was struggling with the office-seekers Artemus Ward offered to take his "Great Moral Show" to the White forget the act on my part. Of all the parties | House and turn the anaconda loose. General Harrison would give any thing just now for the presence of the genial

-A new trust has been formed. The manufacturers of "Binder Twine" free of cost to you. I have your own figures have combined, and propose to tax farmers all that the traffic will bear. Well, the farmers voted at the recent election that taxation was a blessing, and they have no right to complain at the increase of their blessings.-Chicago Leader.

---We do not believe in protection as it is practiced by the Republican That applies to me as well as to you, and when party of to-day, but it is an infinitely I have reached the point I am now at, I less mischievous thing at its worst simply fall back on that law. * * * With than the narrow, greedy, hypocritical Southern policy which Chandler and Was there ever in the world a more | men of his stamp would wish to make the chief end of Republicanism. - N. Y.

-Mcs. Platt, who is a skillful swindling, he found himself in their pictures of her husband, the ex-Senapower? That under Harrison such a tor, taken by the instantaneous procunder Cleveland by a Bayard is a re- ing stones from his garden walk into proach to the civilization of the a wheelbarrow. It is apprehended in United States-an impugnment of the some quarters that a picture to be

Tribune. ---Ex-President Cleveland may be sure that he carries with him into pri-

adelphia Press (Rep.). -Mr. Albert G. Porter, ex-Governor of Indiana, has been appointed Minister of the United States to Italy. The job is rather a "soft thing" for a person who desires a season of leisure with a fair salary; but it is one of the second-rate missions, and Mr. Porter, who thought himself an available high wages, just as they preach pure candidate for the Presidency a year elections while they raise enormous ago, might be justified in hesitating campaign funds for bribers to spend, about its acceptance. He is a thorand then go to church and pray with- ough Republican, however, and of that out inquiring what is done with the variety of the species few decline any man, burning a hole in his coat and money. - St. Louis Post-Dispatch thing that is offered - Chicago Globa tearing out the pocket

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

How to Dress According to the Latest New York Styles. A new wrinkle, it may be called, is the tiny little butterfly bows tied at

the shoulder instead of a plain strap. Instead of the intricate braided patterns, once so popular, stright lines now find favor-on the severely-plain walking-dresses of solid colored material, narrow silk or wool of the same or a darker shade the foundation.

Dainty black kid and satin slippers, embroidered in gold or steel beads, are worn with silk stockings, the instep of which, instead of open-worked, are ornamented with beads that follow the design on the slipper.

To brighten a simple black surah gown have strings of steel beads to suspend from about the edge of the low bodice and down the skirt. The strings should be of different lengths. so that when hanging a point is formed. From the shoulder these same strings may depend without an effect of tawdriness.

Low satin shoes laced up with silk ribbon are finished at the top by a bow of ribbon nearly an inch wide that will fall over the toe, thus relieving the stiff line about the ankle where the shoe ends. A few of the red and leather half shoes have narrow gilt or silver braid laced back and forth across the toe, while some have tiny spangles

The new spring goods everywhere rampant in every shop window and piled on the counters show wonderful during the voyage, when the chief grades in color tones. Every tint seen in the air, on trunks and leaves of the budding trees and on the fresh carpet of the earth when the promised days return, has been carefully copied in ilk, sateen, gingham, nun's veiling or at their places there by the water-

Soft cream and white cashmeres that are embroidered in stripes of brown, gold, blue and rose color are sold in suits to be made up with silk of the same shape as the stripe. The fashion-plate that accompanies nearly all these goods shows the front of the waist opened slightly and filled with full ruffles of lace or crossed kerchief of silk.

Green that will turn almost white when brought into light or flushed with pink would, by its constant reappearance, denote growing popularity. Whole suits in this shade can be bought with a border of moire silk woven into the goods. This is ornamentation enough, for the straight folds and lines in the Greek and Direc toire styles need no further decora-

For a second marriage 'tis no longer regarded as a crime or heresy to don snow white bridal garments. Velvet was the widow's first move: that has slowly become white silk. Orange blossoms are attempted by only the audacious, while the vail is an unsettled problem. Although the process may be slow it is quite sure, and in the course of time one may celebrate a second ceremony with as much pomp and circumstance as the first.

There is an English boot-maker in New York who comes to the house and the boats. The water-breakers are almeasures for shoes after the most approved English pattern. The idea is to give the foot an appearance of water is renewed at least once a week. extreme slimness and length. The toe, tipped with a shining piece of air-tight galvanized iron tanks, in patent leather, is drawn out to an exquisite point which is stiffened to retain the shape. Most of these boots lace up the front or have an inside lace over which the buttoned flap lies.

It is with ease and grace that the woman of to-day takes her walks patent leather is quite the most correct ornamentation for shoes of this leather, although showy for a while, will crease and stretch from constant wear, and is so sensitive to heat and cold as to render it uncomfortable as a walking-boot.—N. Y. World.

ANIMALS AT PLAY.

Cougars Amuse Themselves.

How Small and Large Birds, Jaguars and Small birds chase each other about in play; but perhaps the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is the most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersaults. of these singularities. Water birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after the water with outstretched neck and flapping wings, throwing abundant tending violence in their play stop short of exercising it; the dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite; and the ourang-outang, in honesty of the American people. -St. taken about three years hence may him. Some animals carry out in their case of Mr. Thomas Brassey, who, in show him throwing stones into Presi- play the semblance of catching their all his long experience as a contractor. dent Harrison's back yard. - Chicago | prey; young cats, for instance, leap after every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewn by the autumn wind; they crouch and steal forward, contributor to Republican campaign vate life an earnest assurance of pub- ready for the spring, the body quiverfunds gets a first-class advertisement in lie respect for the honesty of his pur- ing, and the tail vibrating with emothe New York World's Berlin letter de- poses, for the patriotism of his im- tion, they bound on the moving leaf, pulses and for the cleanliness of his and again spring forward to another. administration. It would be unjust in Benger saw young jaguars and cougars Brassey declared that he would not this hour to deny that his record as playing with round substances, like enter on another lawsuit in any cirhundred and twenty of the pauper President has been courageous, self- kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are girls of Berlin at starvation wages. respecting and possessed of a dignity the analogues of monkeys; full of mis-He pays 60 cents apiece for making beyond the level of his party. Hail and chief, play and mimicry. There is a it would not repay you for the loss of farewell to you, Mr. Cleveland.—Phil- story of a tame magpie, that was seen peace of mind the strength taken from than a delight to the physical vision, busily employed in a garden, gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air, burying them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone, it cried "currack!" triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot, a poor toad was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement.-N. Y. Ledger.

-A celluloid pen-holder exploded in the pocket of a Portsmouth (N. H.)

BOATS' MUSTER AT SEA. The Fire and Boat Drill on Board o

In these days of ingenious marine inventions it is inexcusable if a ship be sent to sea unfurpished with the best of those life-saving appliances which modern ingenuity has produced. Nevertheless, it unfortunately does very often happen that when a shipwreck occurs a score of contrivances for lifesaving which ought to be on board are wanting. Sometimes it is the boats that are at fault-perhaps they are stowed bottom up, or hang in badlyworking davits-and the ship sinks Things are nowadays better ordered

on the great transatlantic liners, on the best of which the crews are periodically drilled in handling the ship's boats, in watering and provisioning them, and in preserving their seaworthiness as structures liable to be required at mediate use. In some lines the men are mustered and sent through their men assemble to the shrill cry of the called, and then all are told off to called the captain's muster. An hour later the whole crew are again mustered, put through their drill, and piped down. The ship is then inspected and steam ordered. Then there is fire and boat-drill once at sea officer sees that the men are at their stations, and reports the fact to the captain. The pumps are tried, and the third officer takes his station on the main-deck and sees that the hands are tight doors. The crew are then told off to their respective boats, and after the chief officer has noted that the men are in their proper places, several of the boats are swung out and in. One can see, from the promptness with which each man springs to his post at the boatswain's hoarse command, how custom would be sure to prevail and form the deeply-needed discipline in

time of danger. In the distribution of the boats, in case of having to abandon the ship, the captain takes No. 1 starboard lifeboat, the four mates have charge of other boats and cutters, and the boatswain, carpenter and quartermasters take command of the remainder. Every body knows his own boat, for a register of boat-stations is kept, with the names of the crew of each boat. There least. The instructions are exceeding-It is the duty of the officers to see ing, and to guard against any one entering or attempting to lower a boat without the captain's personal order. Then the surgeon, chief steward, cooks, chief waiter, baker and butcher get water and provisions ready, and see that each boat is victualed. The duty of procuring compasses, nautical instruments, lamps, blue lights and rockets rests with the officers in command of ways kept ready filled, each officer seeing to his boat in this respect. The The life-boats are all fitted with two which all necessary provisions may be stored. They generally pull ten oars double banked, and under every man's

seat there is hung a life-belt formed of One who witnesses this drill at sea can not fail to be impressed by it. It is not a little reassuring when the eye broad are the toes of ordinary walking | seeks the wide ocean, and the mind shoes that no discomfort attends on thinks of the crowds of human beings even the most extended tours over on board snip, to mark the man-ofhard paving-stones. A pointed tip of war-like discipline that these plain merchant sailors fall so easily into, to observe the swiftness with which they style. The entire vamp of patent swing out each large and powerful lifeboat over the side clear to its falls, and to listen to the furious gushing of the thick streams of water from the hose, ready in a breath to be pointed to a

GOING TO LAW.

flame the instant it is discovered .-

Harper's Weekly.

Luxury Which No Sensible Man Should Law has been called a luxury, but surely more with a view to its cost than to the pleasure men can derive from recourse to it. Save in very exceptional cases—such as the settlement of a great question of principle in Some call it the mad bird, on account | which whole classes may be involved, and in which the parties to the case are really representative individuals, each other, and clear the surface of through which circumstance personal bias or animosity is largely removed from them-law is the resort of the spray around. Deer often engage in a | foolish and imprudent. In nine cases sham battle, or trial of strength, by out of ten of mere litigation, narrowtwisting their horns together and push- | middedness and ill-temper have much ing for the mastery. All animals pre- to do with it, and, once in, the whole machinery seems contrived, by hundred little artifices, to fan the flame rather than to allay it We gratefully remember, as wrestling with his keeper, pretends to relief to the depressing story throw him, and makes feints of biting of what we may call legal hunger, the engaged in most extensive and complicated transactions, only once allowed himself to be led into a lawsuit, and that, he tells us, was in the case of a Spanish railway in which, unfortunately, he had a partner who would not rest satisfied without recourse to law on some point in dispute. Mr. cumstances whatever; his conviction being that, even if you won your case, your business, and the general disaron such a process. Sir Walter Scott, who knew well

what going to law means, being himself a lawyer, has embodied for us the apropos of a reference in that journal passion for law which grows with what to triplets, calls attention to a case Peebles; and Charles Dickens in nothing showed more humor and more sympathy than in his most graphic of the same family. The interesting pictures of the characters who, like events took place in the last century, ghosts, haunted the old Chancery and the first three children were girls, Courts in London. And George Eliot | while in the second case the infants all in the "Mill on the Floss" well illus- belonged to the male sex.

trates the absorbing power of the law mania, even on minds otherwise so strong and healthy as that of Mr.

Tulliver:

"'What I want, you know,' said Mr. Tulliver; 'what I want is to give Tom a good eddication; an eddication as'll be a bread for him. That was what I was thinking of when I gave notice for him to leave the academy at Ladyday. I mean to put him to a downright good school at midsummer. The two years at th' academy 'ud ha' done well enough, if I'd meant to make a miller and farmer of him; for he's had a fine sight more schoolin' not I ever before they can be cleared and got over got; all the learnin' my father ever paid for was a bit o' birch at one end and the alphabet at the other. But I should like Tom to be a bit of a scholared, so as he might be up to tricks o' these fellows as talk fine and write with a flourish. It 'ud be a help to me with the lawsuits, and arbitrations and things. I wouldn't any hour of the day or night for im- make a downright lawyer o' the lad-I should be sorry for him to be a raskil -but a sort o' engineer or a surveyor, fire and boat drill on the morning of or an auctioneer and vallyer, like the day before leaving England. The Riley; or one o' them smartish businesses as are all profits and no outlay, boatswain's whistle, the watches are only for a big watch chain and a high stool. They're pretty nigh all one, their respective stations. This is and they're not far off being even with the law, I believe. For Riley looks Lawyer Wakem i' the face as hard as one eat looks another. He's none frightened at him.' "-Christian Union.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.

What They are Doing for the Working Women of Our Large Cities.

To the student of social science the electric motor is full of suggestions for the future. If power can be subdivided and conveyed to a distance, why may not our present factory system of labor be ultimately completely changed? People are huddled togeth er under one roof because belts and shafts are so pitiably short. If power may traverse a wire, why not take the power to the people's homes, or to smaller and more healthful shops in pleasanter places? To-day we find sewing women crowded into a hot, stuffy room, close to the noise, smell, dust and the terrible heat of some little steam engine at one end of the room. The place must be on a lower floor because of the weight of the engine and the cost of carrying coal upstairs. Let us see how the work may be done with motors. We may take the elevator in a wholesale clothing ware-house on Bleecker street and pass through the salesrooms to the top floor. The building is lofty and of light concan be no confusion in that respect at struction, and yet we find in the bright a cover for defective wood and often ly simple in case of leaving the ship. a hundred girls, each using power. They are seated at long tables, each their respective boats ready for lower- one having a sewing-machine, and secured to the under side of the table is a small electric motor, one to each machine. The operator has doubtless a step in the right direction. only to touch a foot-pedal and the motor starts, giving about one-tenth of a horse-power, at very high speed. If healthful workroom. If we look out | scure corners of retail establishments. of the window we see two insulated the electric-light wires on the poles below. There are people who cry out these working-girls to be placed in a quiet, sunny room, far from the madrangement. A two-horse-power motor takes its current from an electric-light wire in the street, and redistributes its power to shafting placed under the touch of the foot throws her machine into gear, and takes her share of the two-horse-power.—Charles Barnard, in Century.

THE HOLLY TREE.

something About the History and Naturo of This Beautiful Evergreen. Although the holly is one of the most beautiful of our evergreen plants, it is comparatively rare that it is found domesticated and adorning the lawns either of our suburban villas or the grounds of more extensive and remote country places. Many forest companions of the holly have been removed from their parent soil and made to flourish in all their original vigor and beauty near the abodes of men, but it has for the most part maintained its wild estate of savage freedom, and in general is only to be seen in its full glory in the spots where it has been planted by nature's own hand. This apparent neglect of a plant which is second to none of the evergreens in its ornamental character is due to no want of esthetic appreciation on the part of arbor-culturists, but to the belief which generally prevails, among amateur gardeners at least, that the holly will not bear transplanting, and will languish and die when removed from its native soil. Many country gentlemen and farmers have made the attempt only to fail, and the failures have been so frequent as to discourage many others who would have been happy to have adorned their grounds with this healthy, wholesome tree, which, with its suggestions of the Christmas season of good will, seems, as it stands amid the winter snow, with its red berries and wealth of glistening green, to be a tonic and refreshment to the spiritnal nature no less and to bear on every bough a genial, rangement in your affairs consequent hearty message, full of good cheer and hope.-Baltimore Sun.

-A correspondent of Science, t feeds on in the person of Peter mentioned in the records of Middleboro, Mass., in which triple births occurred in two successive generations

FANCIES IN FURNITURE. Changes in the Popular Demand for Cestain Woods or Designs.

Styles come and go in furniture almost as rapidly as in millinery," said a leading manufacturer, in reference to the trend of taste in house-furnishing. "Every little while there is a popular craze for some particular wood or design, and even though there be no pronounced demand of this sort there is always a neaching out after novelties. Thus every manufacturer is obliged to get out new designs periodically to hold custom. All we can do is to make suggestions; it is the public that passes judgment and creates style. As a rule the more unique the designs are the better they take, but in the best line of goods I think taste is taking a decided turn to the better.

"In the new styles of furniture the designs are simpler and the ornamentation less elaborate and more chaste. The same principles are now followed in cabinet-making as in architecture. Barring special cases, which may be regarded as exceptions, there is a growing disuse of ornamentation, purely as such. Designers are seeking more and more the beauty that results from simple, even severe, lines and fine finish. In some styles, especially of tables and bed-room sets, this is almost carried to excess. The aim, of course, is to produce striking effects without such an expenditure of labor in manufacture as to prohibit sale, and in so far as designers now sin in this respect I think they sin on the right side.

"Taste is now gravitating toward the antique. With the exception of a few patent devices, such as foldingbeds, office furniture and revolving book-cases, nothing really new has been got out for years. The Eastlake patterns, so popular some time ago, were nothing but a crude adaptation of the gothic. Painted furniture, once so popular, was novel only in its finish. So, too, with stained woods, which are used only for cheap goods. All these are now out of date, and designers are busy working over Romanesque, renaissance, Louis IV., and colonial patterns. We adapt and unite the different types just as modern architects combine different styles of architecture. and many of our most pleasing effects are obtained in this way. The popular fad keeps us within the leading strings of the antique, and so far as the requirement is met we are free to make as many violations or combinations of art principles as we choose.

"Lack of ornamentation in no wise means cheapness of make. Carving is and pleasant attic above the house-tops careless workmanship, but in the smooth, natural finish of woods the material must be perfect and the workmanship faultless. Natural finish, designed to bring out the beauty of the material, is now the rage, and it is

"In the matter of woods, oak has precedence. Cherry probably follows next. Birch and curly maple are much the speed is too fast it can be regulated | used, since they give a pleasing, dainty at will by the pressure of the foot on effect. Walnut, which for some time the treadle. There is no heat, no dust has been out of favor, is gradually or ill-smelling oil, and only a slight coming back again. Oak and cherry humming sound, the sewing-machine are now what walnut used to be-the itself making more noise than the staple goods-and I presume it will motor. The room is sweet, clean and | not be long before they, too, will yield light, and it is in every respect a to the popular fancy and take the ob-

"Good furniture to-day is much wires passing under the sash down to cheaper than the same quality of goods was a few years ago. The secret of the matter is not because wood or labor is against the overhead wires, and would | cheaper, for material is actually more pull them all down. Some day they expensive and labor not essentially will be buried underground. Mean- changed, but because machine-work is while, is it not an immense gain for more largely taking the place of handwork, even in the best goods, and because, as I said before, beauty is dening engine? In another shop on sought on different lines. A large Broadway we may see a different ar- share of the carved work now seen on furniture is done quickly and cheaply by machines which are little less than a curiosity in the way they work out designs. There are some classes of work-tables. Each operator with a furniture, of course, such as upholstered chairs and sofas, in which there is not so noticeable a change either in style or price. Tapestries and plushes are now in vogue, as heretofore, and there is no difference in these radical enough to deserve notice. Leather is used chiefly for library and dining-room furniture. Brass trimmings are on the wane."-Chicago News.

A Public Benefactor.

"Who is H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., whose Safe Remedies, especially Warner's Safe Cure, have attained such success and celebrity at home and abroad?" The question is inspired as much by affection as curiosity, since through his instrumentality hundreds of thousands in both hemispheres, have been restored to health and happiness.

Hon. H. H. Warner, then, is a leading and honored resident of Rochester, not only, but a prominent and influential citizen of the United States. On several occasions chosen by his party as a National delegate to nominate a President of the Republic, he has been a member of the Republican State Committee and of its Executive Committee He is a member of the American Institution for the Advancement of Science: President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; a successful and upright business man. He has given away fortunes in charities. The celebrated and costly Warner's Observatory of Rochester was conceived, endowed, and is maintained by him. His munificent prizes for the discovery of comets has been at once the wonder and delight of the scien-

tific world. The yellow fever scourge in the South, the Ohio floods, the fire disasters of Rochester and other cities awakened his profoundest sympathies and in each instance his check for from \$500 to \$5,000 swelled the several relief funds. Where other wealthy men give tens and hundreds, he gives hundreds and thousands.

His charities are as ready and magnificent as his enterprises and public spirit are boundless. The world has need of more such men.

An incident led him into the manufacture of medicine. Seized some twelve years ago with what the ablest physicians termes fatal kidney disease, he was miraculously restored to health by what is now known as Warner's Safe Cure. At once he resolved to make known the merits of so potenta remedy, and the consequence is that to-day he has immense laboratories and ware-houses in the United States, Canada, England, Germany, Austria, Australia and Burmah. Sales of his Safe Remedies are enormous, and their power over disease

simply marvelous. The merit of a production is in exact keep ing with the character of its producer. An honest and reliable man himself, Mr. Warner makes honest and reliable medicines-a fact abundantly attested by their phenomenal efficacy and popularity.